

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVER SHEET

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 - 60 - 01 - 33
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2 1 P R E - 1778
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 CARD No. DATE/PERIOD
 PRESENT LAND USES: UNUSED
 DESTRUCTION: X No Known Future Danger Possible Future Danger Future Danger Cer
 Present Danger Presently Being Destroyed
 STATUS: Occupied X Unoccupied CONDITION: Excellent Good X Fair Deter
 INTEGRITY: X Unaltered, Orig Loc Unaltered, Moved Altered, Orig Loc Altered, Mov
 ACCESSIBILITY: Unrestricted X Restricted Inaccessible
 LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: Yes X No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: Yes X N
 IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: Good X Moderate Poor
 SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: Good X Moderate Poor
 RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Good X Moderate Poor
 LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: Valuable Moderate Value Low Value Ambivalent X I
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): KO'A BUILT WITH AUTOCHTHONOUS
LIMESTONE
 STAFF EVALUATION: High Value Valuable X Reserve Marginal
 SUGGESTED THEMES: POLYNESIAN HAWAII WORLD VIEW (RELIGIO
 DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD: JUN 23 1974

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: DATE REVIEWED
 CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
 SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
 RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: Nominate National Register State Register Staff Fi
 RECOMMENDED THEMES:
 REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: DEC 03 1974 RECORDER:
 OFFICIAL CATEGORY: High Value Valuable ✓ Reserve Marginal
 OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: National State ✓ Local
 OFFICIAL THEMES:
 OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: National Register Nomination ✓ State Register Staff F:
 REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS:
 VOTING RECORD: Daws Hormann Jackson Kikuchi
 Lind Mark Nagata Paglinawan
 Roche Tuggle

Site: Mo-B6-33

Site:

Koa

Land: Ilio, Kaluakoi, Molokai

Date: 1963

TMK: 5-1-92 01

Owner: U.S.

General Survey ☒ Excavation ☐ Artifacts ☐ HHD- ☐ HRC- ☐

Description: Located on the N side of Kawaihau Bay at Ilio Point, 65' above sea level. Walls faced inside and out with squarish slabs of limestone about 4" thick. Still there in 1966.

See: Site Survey Record.

Sources: Stokes, "Heiaus of Molokai," p. 29, ms in Bishop Museum
Summers, "Arch, of Molokai", site 33.

Photos: Color

B/W B.M. Neg. 1263*, 1262*

Geographic coordinates

USGS Quadrangle

1000 Meter Grid

latitude

Ilio

longitude

Bishop Museum

UNISORT ANALYSIS CARD

FORM Y9

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

N/ E

69025 Summers 1971: 46

SITE 33. KO'A AT KALAEOKA'ILIO, KALUAKO'I (Fig. 9)

B6-33

69025-46

This site is located on the N side of Kawaihau Bay. Stokes described it in some detail:

The ko'a is situated on the level cliff...which is here about 65 feet above sea level. The ground in this vicinity is composed of lime sand, indurated in strata in the upper portion and somewhat loose underneath. It rests on basalt which reached a few feet above sea level. As might be expected, the cliffs are continually being undermined. The diminutive ko'a (measuring 11 by 9 feet on the outside) showed remarkably neat workmanship and unusual material. The walls of the enclosure were faced inside and out with somewhat squarely broken slabs of lime-stone sand...and paved on top with other slabs of the same material. The walls varied in width from 1.25 to 2.5 feet, and the height, as shown by a portion at the north-west in its original condition, was 3 feet. The slabs averaged 4 inches in thickness, and were probably obtained from the edge of the cliff where the strata were easily broken.

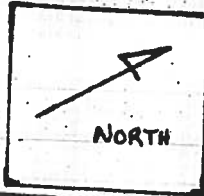
The southern wall, which was 1.2 feet thick was of the same average height, and seemed to have had a narrow entrance in the middle. However, on account of its disturbed condition, I cannot state that the present height or an entrance belonged there originally. The floor was paved with the stone slabs, but has been disturbed. There are three ala stones lying on the pavement in a median line beginning on the east and extending just beyond the middle of the enclosure. The largest is long and sub-cylindrical, while the other two are flat. It would seem as if the long stone had originally been erected in the middle of the enclosure, as the fish god (such stones were extensively used for the purpose) and the flat ala touching it on its eastern side served as an offertorium [Fig. 9]. The other flat ala near the wall, may have been another offertorium.* There was a fourth ala lying on the ground outside the walls and on the south. It had originally been long and sub-cylindrical, but had been broken, at one time, perhaps it had been unlucky for [sic] its votary and he had re-acted in the usual way. There were many fragments of fish bones among the stones on the floor (Stokes, n.d.a:29).

NORTH ARROW

FEATURE MAP FORM

50-60-01-33

SCALE: 0 .5 1

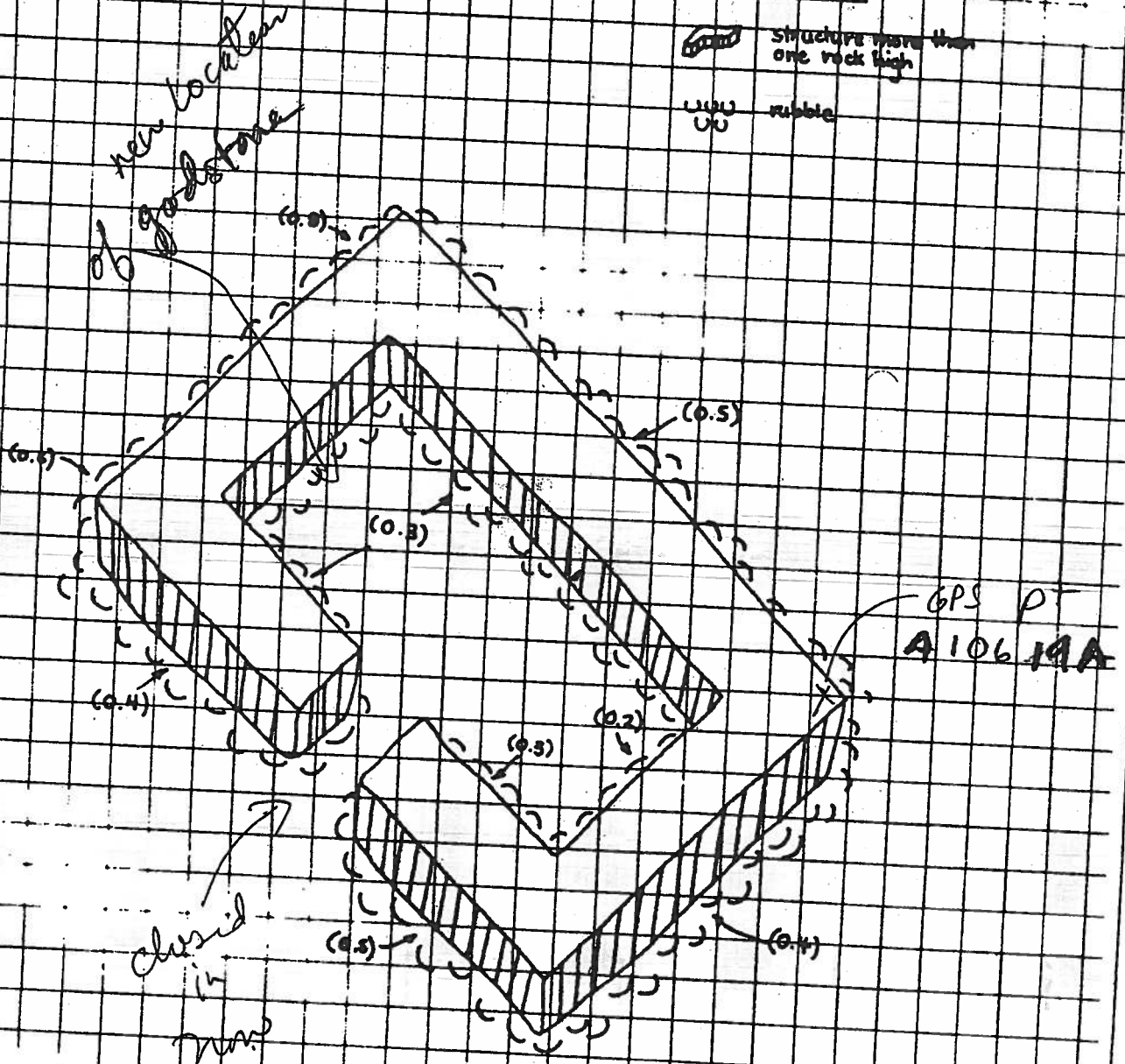


MAP TECHNIQUE: 04

June 6 2001
Site visit. Sava Collins.

ILIO POINT KO'A

structure more than one rock high
 rubble



KALAEOKA'ILIO, KALUAKO'I

Keaweinakai, a demigod from Kahiki, is said to have been a resident of Kalaeoka'ilio, Molokai's most NW point of land. As N. B. Emerson wrote, "He was extravagantly fond of the ocean and allowed no weather to interfere with the indulgence of his penchant. An epithet applied to him describes his dominating passion: *Keawe moe i ke kai o Kohakú*, Keawe who sleeps in (or on) the sea of Kohakú" (1909:75, footnote).

SITE 33. KO'A AT KALAEOKA'ILIO, KALUAKO'I (Fig. 9)

This site is located on the N side of Kawaihau Bay. Stokes described it in some detail:

The ko'a is situated on the level cliff...which is here about 65 feet above sea level. The ground in this vicinity is composed of lime sand, indurated in strata in the upper portion and somewhat loose underneath. It rests on basalt which reached a few feet above sea level. As might be expected, the cliffs are continually being undermined. The diminutive ko'a (measuring 11 by 9 feet on the outside) showed remarkably neat workmanship and unusual material. The walls of the enclosure were faced inside and out with somewhat squarely broken slabs of lime-stone sand...and paved on top with other slabs of the same material. The walls varied in width from 1.25 to 2.5 feet, and the height, as shown by a portion at the north-west in its original condition, was 3 feet. The slabs averaged 4 inches in thickness, and were probably obtained from the edge of the cliff where the strata were easily broken.

The southern wall, which was 1.2 feet thick was of the same average height, and seemed to have had a narrow entrance in the middle. However, on account of its disturbed condition, I cannot state that the present height or an entrance belonged there originally. The floor was paved with the stone slabs, but has been disturbed. There are three ala stones lying on the pavement in a median line beginning on the east and extending just beyond the middle of the enclosure. The largest is long and sub-cylindrical, while the other two are flat. It would seem as if the long stone had originally been erected in the middle of the enclosure, as the fish god (such stones were extensively used for the purpose) and the flat ala touching it on its eastern side served as an offertorium [Fig. 9]. The other flat ala near the wall, may have been another offertorium.* There was a fourth ala lying on the ground outside the walls and on the south. It had originally been long and sub-cylindrical, but had been broken, at one time, perhaps it had been unlucky for [sic] its votary and he had re-acted in the usual way. There were many fragments of fish bones among the stones on the floor (Stokes, n.d.a:29).

SITE 34. EXCAVATION SITE 'ILIO, KALUAKO'I

The site is a bluff shelter located 20 ft below the top of the cliffs on the S side of Kalaeoka'ilio Point, at the intersection of talus and cliff. Because the entrance faces toward the W, the shelter is completely protected from the elements except in the late afternoon, when there is little shade. The shelter is 22 ft wide and 10 ft deep, and has a maximum height of 4.9 ft. Numerous sandstone slabs were scattered about. Excavation revealed two layers: the top layer averaged 3 in. in depth and was sterile; the lower layer varied from 2 to 20 in. in depth. The site was used primarily by fishermen.

For a detailed description of the site and its excavation, see Bonk (n.d.a:44-47).

SITE 35. KO'A AT KAWAKIUIKI BAY, KALUAKO'I

This site is located in the SE corner of the bay. Stokes wrote of this structure: "A small pavement following the contour of the ground, which declines to the north. Its measurements are

* W.T. Brigham believed these stones to be *pohaku 'eho* (cylindrical stones, not necessarily carved which sometimes represented a god). He said that they "...were common on this part of Molokai, and indeed on other islands of the group on sea cliffs" (Stokes, n.d.a:29, footnote).